

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 2, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SIMMONS made the following

REPORT.

(To accompany Bill S. 422.)

*The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John R. Bartlett, late United States Commissioner on the Mexican boundary, report:*

Mr. Bartlett submits the following accounts, together with the explanations annexed, for payments made by him as commissioner for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico. Upon a careful examination of the several items, and of the reasons assigned by Mr. Bartlett for the disbursements, and of the grounds upon which they have been disallowed by the accounting officers, the committee have come to the conclusion that the several expenditures were justly and properly made, and that Mr. Bartlett is entitled to credit for the vouchers rendered for such payments. The claim for interest is disallowed. Nor is the claim for *per diem*, while waiting in Washington for the further adjustment of his accounts.

The item in the account marked A, of \$1,052 48, paid to Lieutenant Whipple, and items 3, 4, 7, and 41, in account marked B, are understood to have been allowed at the department subsequently to the presentation of Mr. Bartlett's petition to Congress, and are not embraced in the accompanying bill.

The committee, believing that the other items in these accounts are for money actually expended by the commissioner in the proper exercise of his powers and discretion, under his instructions, think they ought to be allowed upon the vouchers rendered, and they report a bill accordingly, and recommend its passage.

## ACCOUNT A.

*The United States to John R. Bartlett, late commissioner on the Mexican boundary, for the following payments made by me on behalf of the United States attending my duties in running and marking the boundary line :*

The payments were made at the dates stated, the proper vouchers are in the Comptroller's office, and the objections to allowing the same are as follows, as appears by the "Statement of differences made upon the revision of Fifth Auditor's report, No. 12,486," and which accompany this.

Page 22.—Payments made to S. P. Sanford, chain-bearer for six months ending June 30, 1851 .....	\$225 00
“Disallowed, because he was employed and paid as bearer of despatches for the same period.”—(See my explanation, No. 1.)	
Page 23.—Paid William Bausman as clerk to A. B. Gray, surveyor, from July 1, 1851, to February 15, 1852.....	150 00
“Suspended, as he was paid as sub-assistant for same period.”—(See my explanation, No. 2.)	
Page 23.—Payments to Charles Radziminski, as principal assistant surveyor during the time he was employed and paid as bearer of despatches, September, 1851, to January, 1852, 5 months, at \$150 per month .....	750 00
(See my explanation, No. 3.)	
Page 23.—Extra pay to George Thurber as acting quartermaster and commissary, from January 1 to June 30, 1852, during which time he was paid as clerk to quartermaster .....	150 00
(See explanation No. 4.)	
Page 24.—Payments to Henry Jacobs, as agent for the commission on the Rio Grande, from August 27, 1851, to December 31, 1852, being at the rate of \$400 a year.	527 77
(See explanation No. 5.) Services in addition to his duties as assistant secretary and clerk.	
Page 24.—Payments to Dr. Webb, as surgeon, at various times from May, 1851, to September, 1852, at the rate of \$1,000 a year .....	1,154 55
“Disallowed by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, he having been paid as secretary of the commission for the same period.—(See statement in explanation No. 6.)	
Page 18.—Paid Lieut. Whipple, as the difference between his pay as a lieutenant of topographical engineers and compensation at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, from December 15, 1850, to June 29, 1851.....	1,052 48
Disallowed per instructions from the Secretary of Interior, October 24, 1854.—(See explanation No. 7.)	
Page 6.—Paid A. De Vaudricourt, for his expenses from El Paso home .....	100 00

"Mr. V. resigned when the commission would have been much embarrassed, but for an accidental circumstance. It would seem, therefore, that he forfeited his right to his expenses home."—(See explanation No. 8.)

Page 17.—Paid J. W. McGoffin's bill for board, room rent, and servant's hire for A. De Vaudricourt. "The charge for two months after Mr. V. was discharged from the commission is disallowed." ..... \$92 00  
(See explanation No. 9.)

Page 17.—Paid J. Power's bill ..... \$25 00  
Paid Carlisle & Co.'s bill..... 89 95  
114 95

For meats, table furniture, wines, &c., furnished at a dinner given by the United States commissioner to General Trias and staff.

"Mr. Bartlett's commutation ought to cover these."—  
(See explanation No. 9.)

Page 18.—Paid Brooks & Bros., for 26 pairs satinet pantaloon, and 100 oil suits, which have not been accounted for..... 262 87  
(See explanation No. 10.)

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4,579 62

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*Explanations by John R. Bartlett, of the several items for payments made on account of the United States and Mexican boundary commission, disallowed by the Comptroller in the adjustment of his accounts, on revision of Fifth Auditor's report, No. 12,486.*

No. 1.—S. P. Sanford was a sub-assistant or chain-bearer, and paid at the rate of \$1 25 a day. I sent him as bearer of despatches to Washington, and paid him \$4 while on that service. The usual pay for such service is \$5 a day; but in consideration of his receiving \$1 25 already, I allowed him but \$4. The service was a most arduous one, as he was obliged to ride horseback more than 700 miles through an Indian country, where there were no other inhabitants. His pay now disallowed is for six months as a chain-bearer, \$225.

No. 2.—Wm. Bausman was a sub-assistant, and paid \$1 25 a day. The city surveyor, Mr. Gray, being at one time in feeble health, desired a clerk. Unwilling to add another officer to the party, and desirous to economize, I assigned Mr. Bausman for this duty, who performed his labors in the field at the same time. He acted as clerk for 7½ months, and I paid him \$150 for this service.

I will add that Col. Graham, the chief astronomer, had a clerk, who received \$1,000 a year, and \$4 a day commutation, making together, \$2,460, as is shown in Col. G.'s instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 23, 1850.—(See Doc. 119, 32d Congress, 1st session, p. 97.)

Again, in a despatch to me of Nov. 4, 1851, the Secretary says: The chief astronomer "shall be allowed one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed that of the surveyor's clerk;" thereby inferring that the surveyor had a clerk.

The government, too, was apprised that Mr. Bausman was both sub-assistant and clerk, by Mr. Gray's report.—(Senate Doc. 119, pp. 167, 168.)

Mr. Bausman is again referred to as sub-assistant and clerk to Mr. Gray, at \$1,000 a year.—(Senate Doc., special session, 1853, No. 6, p. 106.)

No. 3.—Charles Radzimirski was principal assistant surveyor, and one of the most accomplished engineers in the commission. The position taken by Col. Graham, the chief astronomer, on joining the commission, and the conflict between his instructions and those of Mr. Gray, the chief surveyor, and other officers, led to a derangement in the commission and a suspension of operations. It then became necessary for me to send a *competent engineer* to Washington, who might lay before the government the actual state of things; who could show what changes were necessary, in the organization of the commission, in order to insure economy and a speedy completion of the work. New instructions followed. The office of surveyor was abolished, which was \$3,000 a year, and personal expenses. This led to a discharge of his entire party, and a consequent saving to the government of more than \$25,000 a year. So important did I consider it that Mr. Radzimirski should go to Washington, that I promised him his \$4 a day as bearer of despatches, in addition to that of surveyor.

I paid Mr. R. \$4 a day, when \$5 was the full rate established by custom, and his pay as surveyor, while on this duty.

No. 4.—George Thurber was a botanist, and paid \$800 a year. During the year that I was engaged on the Gila survey he performed the duties of clerk, keeping the books, and paying off the men. He also performed all the duties of quartermaster and commissary for this party. Mr. T. purchased animals and provisions, attended to the distribution of rations, the care and repair of property, traffic with the Indians, together with the numerous details of camp life; the duties of which are usually divided among several.

With the other half of the commission under Col. Graham, on the Rio Grande, there was an army quartermaster and commissary in Lieutenants Smith and Tillinghast, who each received \$1,460 a year from the commission; an assistant to each, Messrs. Pierce and Tansill, with salaries of \$800 each, and a wagon master, with about the same pay. All these duties were performed by Mr. Thurber, in addition to those of clerk and botanist, for which I paid him, for the six months he served, \$150.

No. 5.—Henry Jacobs was clerk to the commission while the whole party were together in New Mexico.

When the commission separated, in August, 1851, one half accompanied me westward, the other remained on the Rio Grande. There being no officer to represent me with the latter, and attend to the duties of disbursing agent, I requested Mr. Jacobs to perform them, in addition to his other duties. I gave him \$10,000 in funds, and au-



thorized him to approve accounts, and supply the surveying parties with all they required. This established the credit of the commission. The office was a very responsible one, and the additional compensation of \$400 a year, moderate. To employ a separate officer would have cost \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year, and subsistence besides. I advised the Secretary of the Interior of Mr. Jacobs' new duties.—(See Doc. 119, p. 453.)

No. 6.—Payments to Dr. Webb as surgeon. The doctor was the secretary of the commission. When the commission separated, as mentioned above, we were going into an unhealthy district where it would have been unsafe without a physician; in fact, the party would not have gone without such. I made inquiry at El Paso for a doctor, and found a young man who would go for \$3,000, together with transportation, a servant, and subsistence, involving a total expense of \$4,700 a year.

Dr. Webb having been a practicing physician most of his life, and the members placing great confidence in him as such, I made proposals to him to perform the medical duties in addition to those of secretary of the joint commission. He accepted my offer very reluctantly, and I agreed to pay him at the rate of \$1,000 a year while attending to these duties. Mr. Gray was ill for months. I had a severe illness, and others had scurvy; indeed, but for Dr. Webb, several would have left their bones on the desert.

No. 7.—Lieut. Whipple's pay is strictly provided for by law. Owing to the infirmities of Colonel McClellan, the Secretary of the Interior ordered me to fill his place with the topographical engineer next highest in command.—(See Doc. 119, p. 94.) I did so on the 15th December, 1850,—(see Doc. 119, p. 32, letter to Whipple,)—by appointing Lieut. Whipple, who held the office until his successor, Col. Graham, arrived on the 29th June, 1851.

In the instructions from the Secretary of the Interior to Colonel Graham,—(see Doc. 119 p. 97,)—"The act of Congress of May 15, 1850, provides that, if the duty of astronomer be performed by an officer of the army, his pay shall be increased to the sum of \$3,000 per annum." Mr. Whipple was, therefore, entitled to the difference between his pay as lieutenant and that of \$3,000 a year, which sum I paid him. Colonel Graham and Major Emory both received the same rate; and the Secretary's opinion is that Whipple was entitled to it.

With the exception of the payments to the bearers of depatches, and that to Lieutenant Whipple, all the items referred to were to officers connected with that branch of the commission which surveyed the Gila and the line to California. The double duty was put upon officers already in the service, for the sake of economy, and no one questions that it was performed and was necessary. I had a perfect right, by my instructions, to appoint a person to fill each of the offices, viz: a surgeon, a clerk, a quartermaster, a commissary, with an assistant to each of the latter, a wagon master. Had I done so at the rate paid on the other branch of the survey, (including \$3,000 for the surgeon's pay,) and to this add the transportation and subsistence, it would have cost \$15,000 a year, while my payments were little over \$2,000.

There has been a vague understanding relative to this "double com-

pensation," on which Attorney General Black gave an opinion to the Secretary of the Interior, October 17, 1857. The law says, (vol. 10, U. S. L., p. 100): "No one whose annual salary amounts to \$2,500 shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office." Whence, adds the Attorney General, "my conclusion is that no officer of the government having received a salary *fixed by law*, or whose compensation amounts to \$2,500 per annum, can receive extra pay for any service whatsoever," &c.

All of the payments for double service come within this law; for none of the officers' compensation exceeded \$1,500, (the other being \$1,000 and under,) and none of these salaries were *fixed by law*. All were fixed by myself, except those of the commissioner, chief surveyor, and chief astronomer.

No. 8.—Paid A. D. Vaudricourt his expenses home, after resigning his place as draughtsman, \$100.

Paid Mr. Goffin for Vaudricourt's board, room rent, 15 months, \$92.

Vaudricourt did resign, but on the arrival of Colonel Graham at El Paso, the latter knowing that V. came out with me, and not being aware of his having left the commission, set him to work again. Colonel Graham did not join me for five or six weeks after, when he incidentally told me the fact. He then ordered his dismissal, but Vaudricourt had served two months before the order reached him. I was bound for his board, which I paid, and his transportation home, \$100. He was paid nothing for his two months' service, which amounted to \$200.

No. 9.—Powers' bill, \$25; Carlisle's bill, \$89 95—together, \$114 95. These two bills are for wines, provisions, table furniture, and other expenses attending a dinner given by the United States Boundary Commission, in the city of Chihuahua, to General Trias, commander of the military division, the governor of the state, and some twenty other officers, civil and military.

The commission had received many favors from General Trias. He furnished an escort for us from El Paso to Ringgold barracks, (more than 1,000 miles.) He also gave such instructions to the military posts and civil authorities, as greatly facilitated our journey. He was of great service, too, by my request, in arresting deserters in Mexico, and thus checking desertion from the United States army on the frontier. He once sent couriers to all the military posts by my request, in accordance with the wishes of the United States officer in command, in order to check desertion.

Representing the United States in this country, it was certainly due from me as an act of courtesy, to give the officials an entertainment. In completing the boundary survey, I was carrying out the treaty stipulations, and I do not think the expense of this entertainment should be borne by me any more than Commodore Perry should have paid from his own pocket the expense of the entertainment he gave the Japanese officials.

No. 10.—Clothing, in Brooks Brothers' bill not accounted for, viz: 26 pairs pantaloons, and 100 oil suits—total cost, \$262 87.

On the journey across the plains to El Paso, the train being in

charge of Colonel McClellan, many articles were left at "Leona" to lighten the wagons, and insure the safety of the train. It was, notwithstanding, stopped by the severity of the weather in December, when Colonel McClellan hastened on, leaving a portion of the train behind with its contents. Soon after, the wagon master in charge was murdered, and in consequence certain property was stolen. The pantaloons were taken by the teamster, who being discharged on their arrival, and the robbery not being then known, the property was not recovered; nor were the oil suits ever found. Wagons, tents, mules, saddles, &c., were many times abandoned from necessity, and to save the lives of the party. Often, we had no means of transporting them. These were always considered as "expended in the service."—(See my report to Secretary of Interior of this disaster, Document 119, 32d Cong., 1st session, pages 386 and 388.)

## ACCOUNT B.

## THE UNITED STATES

TO JOHN R. BARTLETT, *late commissioner*, DR.

*For the following payments made by me on behalf of the United States, which have been disallowed by the Comptroller, as per his statement accompanying Fifth Auditor's Report, No. 14,575.*

No. 1, voucher 2.—Allowance to S. S. Moe for his travelling expenses home from California.....	\$100 00
No. 2, voucher 15.—Travelling expenses of A. A. Lea, servant to J. R. Bartlett.....	52 15
No. 3, voucher 15.—Travelling expenses and medical attendance on Joseph Moorehead, from El Paso.....	375 00
No. 4, voucher 5.—Allowance to Clement Young for his travelling expenses from El Paso to Washington.....	200 00
No. 7, voucher 37.—J. Graham & Jacobs, transportation of commission property from San Antonio to New York...	45 00
No. 10, voucher 1.—A double barrelled gun and revolver..	125 00
No. 11, voucher 2.—Thomas Thomas, allowed for a revolver expended in service.....	75 00
No. 12, voucher 3.—Two guns, received by Lieutenant Whipple, approved by him.....	57 50
No. 13, voucher 1.—Per diem allowance to C. Radzinski.....	116 00
No. 18, voucher 11.—Paid T. H. Webb, services as physician one quarter .....	250 00
No. 19, voucher 19.—Paid Henry Jacobs, as assistant secretary and disbursing agent.....	90 07
No. 36, voucher 1.—Paid Luther Pearson, protest and expenses on drafts.....	29 91
No. 37, voucher 6.—Paid D. Diffinderfer medical attendance..	13 00
No. 39, voucher 14.—Paid H. Willard for hire of room for commission .....	32 00

No. 41, voucher 16.—Paid Chubb Brother, bankers, for printing telegraph despatches and protests on drafts.....	\$46 49
No. 42, voucher 19.—Paid G. Hunter for costs of court....	4 70
No. 43, voucher 1.—Paid Lieutenant Palfrey for salvage on instruments saved from wreck .....	100 00
To amount of items in first account—accompanying from Comptroller's Report, No. 12,486 .....	4,579 52
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	6,287 44
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To sundry small items from following leaf.....	125 25
To sundry small items W. Young from following leaf....	30 67
To interest on the balance due me on my account as rendered November 23, 1853.	
To per diem allowance of three dollars per day, for 180 days while waiting in Washington for the adjustment of my accounts, that rate having been allowed me while returning from the field of operations.....	540 00

*Disallowed in Fifth Auditor's Report, No. 12,486.*

Transportation account:

Page 8 Report, voucher No. 8.—Travelling expenses of six servants from Washington to New York, in R. H. Coffee's bill.....	\$97 50
Allowed by the Comptroller.....	45 00
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Balance due.....	52 50
Page 5, voucher No. 151.—Paid W. S. West, towards travelling expenses home.....	15 00
Labor account:	
Page 26.—Pay roll 33, No. 13: Payment to Cassidy, for six days beyond time, served for the purpose of paying his travelling expenses home.....	8 00
Per Fifth Auditor's Report, No 14,575:	
No. 5, voucher 6.—W. Young's transportation from Washington to New York.....	15 00
No. 6, voucher 24.—R. Matthews, for transportation to New York.....	\$14 00
R. Matthews, hotel expenses in New Orleans and St. Louis .....	12 50
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	26 50
No. 38, voucher 12.—B. Smith's bill, maps.....	8 25
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Expended in the service.....	125 25
Labor abstract, page 25, (Report 12,486:) Payment to Wilfred Young for twenty-three days' services, allowed him to pay his transportation home.....	30 67



*Explanation of sundry items in statement of differences in account of  
John R. Bartlett, per Auditor's Report, No. 14,575.*

- No. 1. Voucher 2.—Allowance to Samuel S. Moe..... \$100 00  
Three men were honorably discharged by me in California, to each of whom I allowed \$100 for their expenses home—R. B. Smith, J. T. Mankin, and Moe. All were mechanics, having large pay, and it was a relief to the commission to get rid of them. I paid the two former \$100 each, and their accounts were allowed.—(See Nos. 227 and 224, transcript account.) To Moe I had previously advanced, before leaving New Mexico, \$100, for which I took his receipt. He left without giving a particular voucher, stating that it was for his return money. I have not seen or heard of him since.
- No. 3. Voucher 15.—I have left a memorandum relative to Moorehead at the office, and will only add that it is known that this unfortunate man did return to die in an asylum. He was months on his way, attended with great expense, and there is no other charge or allowance for his expenses home, which he was entitled to. I have endeavored to obtain his certificate that his brother was his legal attorney, but without success. 375 00
- No. 4. Voucher 5.—Clement Young was honorably discharged from the commission, in order to reduce it, and hence entitled to his transportation home. To most of the officers so discharged I allowed \$100, many of whom presented itemized bills afterwards for about \$225. When the balance was allowed, I do not think any one could have reached home for less, unless some of the transportation was given. 200 00
- No. 7. Voucher 37.—Payment to Graham & Jacobs..... 45 00  
This house received and forwarded property many times for the commission. Many of the officers took but portions of their baggage, and hastened on to Washington, and had their trunks and other baggage sent by ship. Several articles of the commission came this way, but I cannot now state what they were.
- No. 10. Voucher 1.—Bill of arms. It is impossible for me to show that these are different from those in a previous voucher. The only reason for supposing them the same is, that the prices are the same, while \$75 was the common price for the dragoon revolvers. In one case the arms were given to Mr. Thurber, which leads me to believe they were different. 125 00
- No. 11. Voucher 2.—Thompson's pistol I think a fair charge. 75 00  
The government was bound to arm every man, and did so, save in a few cases, where men furnished their own. Thompson was nearly three years in the service. He was not furnished by the government with a revolver, and

adduces the evidence of the quartermaster that his revolver was expended in the service. Several horses, the property of officers, when expended in the service, were paid for, and in every instance the accounts were allowed by the late Comptroller.

- No. 12. Voucher 3.—The commission was disbanded December 26, 1852. Lieutenant Whipple was then surveying the Gila line, and returned to El Paso some weeks after, when, it appears, he bought these arms. It was not till March, I think, that he returned, or later, and, as I had been superceded, he made the returns of property to me. He had wagons, mules, horses, tents, and arms, which he doubtless accounted for somewhere. I advanced him money to make this survey, which he balanced by sending me vouchers, of which this bears his approval, and is one. \$51 50

*Commutation.*

No. 13.—Mr. Radziminski always received subsistence, as well as salary, in common with every officer and man, except those who commuted. If Mr. R. was not in a situation to be subsisted by the commissary, it seems fair that the government should allow him for it; and, although no law allows such commutation, it did not seem out of the way to allow him for the twenty-nine days the same that was allowed to army officers.

No. 18.—Whatever may have been the instructions here referred to, it appears to me, as this account has not been adjusted till now, you should be governed by the latest opinion, viz: that of Attorney General Black, of September, 1857, which only cuts off those whose salary amounted to \$2,500, or which was fixed by law. Dr. Webb's pay as secretary was \$1,500, and it was fixed by me, not by any law or regulation. Indeed, it is the opinion now of the Secretary of the Interior that such should be allowed under Mr. Black's decision. 250 00

No. 19.—This is the same as the last, and should be allowed. Even Mr. Whittlesey was disposed to allow Jacobs' bill before, and in his statement of differences (see p. 7) says "it seems a fair charge." 90 07

Nos. 20 to 32 must remain unadjusted for Tansill's transfer list.

*Miscellaneous.*

No. 36. Voucher 1.—Considering the large amount of drafts negotiated by me, on which no discount or expenses were ever paid, this seems a small charge to be rejected. I obtained the money at par in California, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Texas, &c., on my drafts, in the belief that they would be promptly paid. If the belief had been otherwise, 29 91

I must have paid 5, 10, or 15 per cent. discount on them; and if the buyers suffered loss or damage, as in this case, the government should remunerate them. All the particulars are given in the voucher that I can furnish. Great inconveniences and losses were incurred in cases of many of my drafts, which were not paid till months after presentation.

- No. 37. Voucher 6.—This is a charge for medical attendance on one of Lieut. Whipple's party. He had no physician to call on after Dr. Webb left. Similar bills for medical services, when the surgeon of the commission was not present, have always been allowed. In two cases to Mr. Gray, and I remember some small bills at El Paso. Lieut. Whipple has certified to the correctness of this bill. \$13 00
- No. 39. Voucher 14.—It was absolutely necessary for me to remain in Washington a few days after I was superceded. My successor required it, and I considered it necessary for the public good; indeed, I was obliged to return, as it was on business connected with the commission. Nearly all the officers, and many of the men, of the commission had returned to Washington. Bills were coming in from Texas and New Mexico, which no one but Mr. Jacobs or myself could explain. Mr. Jacobs was detained here two months or more on the same business. 32 00
- No. 14. Voucher 16.—Payment to Chubb & Bro. for telegraphic despatches, printing, and protests. The "*telegrams*" were doubtless connected with requisitions and drafts in which the government had a direct interest, and the protests were on the many drafts which were presented when there was no funds. My accounts always showed a balance to my credit, but the large payments to others, without my knowledge, made it impossible for me to know how much there was to my credit. 46 49
- No. 42. Voucher 19.—Payment by Gov. Thurber for costs of court. If Mr. Thurber held property of the government which was claimed by others he was bound to defend it, either by *law* or by force; the former course was properly preferred. I was sued in New Mexico as "agent of the United States," and the charge of \$100 by a lawyer for defending the case was allowed, after being submitted to Secretary McClelland. 4 70
- No. 2. Voucher.—Travelling expenses of Lea, servant to J. R. B..... 52 15  
This is not for subsistence, but travelling expenses. My own travelling expenses were allowed home, and I cannot see why my servant's should not also be paid. Commutation does not cover this, but only subsistence.
- No. 13.—Mr. Radziminski was entitled to, and always received, his subsistence from the commission. After it was disbanded he returned to Washington, (being still a mem-

ber.) His charge is for per diem, at \$4 a day, the same as was allowed always to army officers for personal expense. No. 43.—A vessel containing property of the government was wrecked in the Gulf. There was salvage due on the property saved of \$600 or \$700, of which I paid \$100 to Lieut. Palfrey, an army officer at Ringgold barracks, and took his receipt for the same, which is in the Comptroller's office.—(See for account of the wreck and salvage due, Sen. Doc., No. 6, Special Session, 1853, page 83.)

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this sixth day of May, A. D. 1858.  
[L. s.] N. CALLAN,

*A Justice of the Peace in and for the  
county of Washington, D. C.*